WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1868

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all spendies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconnect. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscemb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Waruncrow, March 23, 1558.—4f.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or colle-ors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, be those only who have performed such service in other parts of the An 99-4f

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Horace Moody, district of Oswegatchie, New York; re James E. Gibble, district of Beaufort, North Carolina

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

James W. Rhea, port of Tuscumbia, Alabama; reap Levi S. Lightner, port of Cairo, Illinois, vice John S. ssion has expired.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE FROM EU-ROPE.—THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE OPENED TO THE WORLD.

The first public communication made through the oceanic telegraph proclaimed that peace had been re-established between France and England and the Emperor of China, and that the British forces in India had achieved signal and conclusive success over the mutineers.

This fact is not to be received as at all peculiar in itself, but the remarkable events referred to were seized upon by the telegraph managers in England as the most suitable message to be forwarded to America. So it was. The news is of vast importance in a

The whole trade with China is at once put upon new basis. Peace with that country, of course, does not mean merely that the Celestial Empire has determined to apologize to the assailants and pay the expenses of the war. It means that China is to be opened to the travel and commerce of the world. It is said that Yeh, the Canton vice regal governor, with held from the Pekin government all the facts connected with the controversy with the "barbarians." This fact is enough to instruct us at least that the assailants will require hereafter the freest diplomatic intercourse with the Emperor at Pekin. They will not consent to again trust the intercourse between themselves and China to any other than the central authority of the empire.

What, then, is to be the effect of throwing open the great Celestial Empire to the trade and civilization of "the outside barbarians?" We are certainly upon most important events in the history of the human family. England restoring her threatened power in India and China, forever heretofore enclosed and shut out from the enterprise and social intercourse of enlightened States, now thrown open to all, now for the first time entering upon the great work of regeneration, who is bold enough to hazard a prediction of what the next century will produce : Who is sufficiently informed to tell us what twenty years will do for China on the basis of a general personal and trade intercourse? The recent war may have caused great damage to the Chinese people and immense suffering, but the future is evidently to put them to still severer tests-to tax their power to subsist in immediate connexion with superior races of the west of Europe and America.

It is, then, most appropriate that the news of peace in China should be the first to occupy the telegraph cable in its transmission to America. In connexion with the rapid growth of our Pacific States and the increasing facilities of communication between us and the former, we cannot fail to look with deep solicitude upon the events foreshadowed by the transatlantic message published in our columns vesterday Since writing the above another telegraphic despatch

has been received from England announcing in brief empire is opened to the trade of all nations, the Christian reli gion allowed, and diplomatic agents to somebody is to be cheated, and, considering the conbe received and accredited. This result is of the much to cement the bonds of friendship between the governments of England and France.

THE REVIVAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL, NEW YORK

Our readers know that the American State council met at Albany the other day, and, after a little talk, resolved to meet in State convention on the 8th of September at Syracuse, the day set apart for the republican State convention at the same place. The question discussed was simply whether the two conventions should be held at Syracuse on the 8th of September. It was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 163 to 63.

The American State council was a jubilant, hopeful, and we should say, on looking over its proceedings, a most pious and perpetual institution. If its members are right, there are few chances of political preferment in this country, and none whatever of salvation in a future life, except through the knownothing organization.

We recollect nothing in the way of political revivals at all equal to the tone, temper, and hopeful spirit of the council. It is true they talked magnilo mently of a fusion with the abolitionists, and appointed the 8th of September as the day for holding their State convention, avowedly with a view of reaching that end ; but the mountain, of course, is expected to pack up its duds and go over to Manomet—the republicans must capitulate to the know-nothings. That is certainly all right. It would be queer to see the Prophet surrender to the Infidel. the Christian to the Jew. It is not a question of numbers, but of principles. The American principles, toe-how could they be surrendered to the ablitionists without running the chances of a special dispensation that might throw the whole people of this Union into the hands of Napoleon, or at least Lord Palmerston, including a surrender on our part of the right of search?

The question of numbers as between the knownothings and republicans was not, we observe, the subject of consultation in the council. How could they be expected to descend to such vulgar particulers? It was enough that they pointed the republicans it was indeed most significant-to Crittenden. Bell, Humphrey Marshall, and Winter Davis-all re-

though Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, Erastus Brooks, runs may read." We are utterly amazed that any and Joel T. Headley were present—then we may ex- true democrat should be satisfied with considering vention at Syracuse to the American-know-nothing convention, and the revivification of the latter as the organic power that is to beat down the democracy in 1860. Should the republicans wilfully and wickedly adhere to their old organization, then the game is up with the poor Americans, and Mahomet will be compelled to bite his finger nails or rouse himself up and go over to the mountain. The problem will be solved on the eventful 8th of September. The battle of Lake Erie was fought on the tenth of the same month. We suggest to the victorious party that they shall adopt the laconic language of Perry in communicating to the world the result of the battle between the great American council and the great republican party. Let it be, "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" There will be no trouble in arranging the capitulation, as both parties will be wholly unarmed. As a matter of interest and amusement to the country, whatever may be the result, we trust Mr. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, Mr. Erastus Brooks, and Mr. Joel T. Headley will be permitted to close the ceremonies with their usual "brief and pertinent remarks."

As the case stands, if we may be allowed a word comment on the attitude of the parties, the chances for republican success seem very much ouded in doubt. That awful and exclusive refernce to three or four southern patriots, especially in view of the recent elections in Kentucky, and the general expression of a determination to "adhere strictly to American principles," promise little to the abolitionists beyond the privilege awarded to them of coming bodily into the know-nothing lodges. Will they do it? We think it extremely doubtful. the Americans disband and go over to the republicans? What would then become of the country? In fact we cannot see any rational prospect of the union of the opposition. It must be remembered that the Syracuse convention is a State, not a nation-

A GREAT TRIUMPH-CAPITULATION OF A RE-PUBLICAN CONVENTION.

One of the congressional districts of New York ent here last year a person by the name of Haskin, who had the reputation of having been afflicted with chronic democracy. He was known as a "hard" case, and it was expected of his great energy, at least, that he would do most of the errands and a large share of the manipulation of his party. What he lacked in breadth of head was more than made up to him in depth of chest and muscular development. Of course he was not a great man in any souse, not even in the Spanish sense of grande, but he was pre-eminently an energetic man, could ride a great distance in a day, see a great many people, and, being rather handsome and singularly taking in his ways, we do not think it at all wonderful that he has succeeded in his district in capturing the republicans at their own nominating meetings. Mind, we make the point and claim it to be purely original in the politics of this country, that Mr. John B. Haskin our" representative, not content to beat the republicans at the election in November next, by singular energy and force, has beaten them in their own primary meetings-their delegates are all for Haskin! This is certainly a great triumph. But it is not all by any manner of means. Mr. Haskin so fascinated Mr. Horace Greeley as to bring over the whole force of the Daily Tribune, and, for aught we know, the Weekly, to his interest. The Evening Post was Platonic for a time, but the charms of Mr. Haskin were quite irresistible, and the Post is out in his favor. We verily believe the latter journal has all the time had a lurking fancy for "our" representative and adopted the familiar dodge in such cases, of winning by retreat. No matter, Mr. Haskin's triumph is now absolute. We rather admire him. He has shown what good manners, good looks, good man agement, and good political morals can do in a pro miscuous way amongst the republicans of his district. General Webb is the only man in the whole the terms of the treaty with China, by which the partide, apparently, who stands out. He is contumacious he is against Haskin, maintaining that duct of Haskin last winter, he infers that the regreatest importance and significance, and will do publicans at least stand an even chance to be the victims. We do not concur with General Webb in this, though he may be right. Mr. Haskin was too virtuous to allow the "Kansas question" to be settled. His politics had been so "hard"-he had been so absolutely puritan in his democracy—that he could not bear the idea of dismissing the old issue of slavery or no slavery in the Territories. It was, in fact, that question that made him a member of

> He was not a man to shine by any inherent qualities of his own-he could take an ultra position, and we submit that men are quite as often promoted by that species of distinction as by the solid acquirements of mind. Mr. Haskin has now taken ultra demoeratic ground against the republicans, and he has proven the versatility of his character and his most fascinating ways, by winning over the abolition convention to his support. And, be it remembered. that all this work has been done in the short space of two years. If Mr. Haskin is ambitious, we would aid him by suggesting that since he has become so irresistible with the republican convention, by husbanding his immense resources, he may achieve a like success over the abolition presidential delegates in their national convention and make himself their

THE ISSUE IN ILLINOIS TRULY STATED.

THE "GREAT DEBATE" AT OTTAWA. - According to the bills, Douglas and Lincoln had their "great debate" at oftiss, boughs and faithful had been of the an officer of an hour, Lincoln followed in a speech of an hour and a half, and Douglas "concluded" on him in a speech of

half, and Douglas "concluded" on him in a speech of half an hour.

The theme of both speakers was "nigger," with the sprinkling of "charges" made by each speaker against the other. In the main, the speech of Mr. Douglas was the same he has been making throughout the carvass, while that of Lincoln—while it served to exasperate Douglas—did not amount to much in the way of convincing the people that black-republicanism is right. Indeed, the debate, like the contest generally between these gentlemen, was chiefly personal. We have read the speeches of both carefully, and do not deem them worth the room they would occupy in our columns, especially as we and the democracy look upon the fight between hem somewhat as the woman did upon that between her husband and the bear. No matter which may get the most votes, Douglas or Lincoln, the national get the most votes, Douglas or Lincoln, the national democracy of Hinois will prevent the success of either by electing Judge Bresse, or some other good democrat, to the Senate of the United States.

The above article, taken from that excellent and siding in the South. If the infidel race of abolition- faithful democratic journal the Chicago Herald, puts ists have nerves to stand that exclusive reference— the issue in Illinois in so plain a light that "he who

pect the prompt capitulation of the republican con- the controversy now going on in the State of Illinois as involving only the question of a choice between Lincoln and Douglas. That question might properly arise among black-republicans and men having no other political principles than opposition to the democratic organisation, but how it can be entertained by democrats is astonishing. Outside, and perhaps in the State of Illinois, the question was with great propriety discussed by those feeling an interest in the ess of the black-republican cause as to the propriety of taking Douglas instead of Lincoln. The New York Tribune led off in favor of Douglas, and thought his party had made a great mistake in opposing him. That organ, which has heretofore been considered as extreme on the slavery question, was satisfied with Mr. Douglas's position before the country. Many others of the Tribune school were willing, not only as a matter of policy, but upon principle, to take Mr. Douglas, relying upon his antecedents for his future course. It seems, however, that what, n the beginning of this controversy, was a question exclusively within the province of those sympathizing with the black-republicans to settle and adjust, has been taken by some few who are now acting with the democratic party, and they are attempt ing to convince themselves that as party men they are called upon to choose between Lincoln and Douglas. The only ground that we have yet seen taken by these misguided friends of the democratic party is the assumption that either Lincoln or Douglas must be elected, and the latter is the lesser evil. For the very same reason the democratic party would long since have been annihilated in Massahusetts, Vermont, and other northern States, if they had abandoned their principles, and we are to-day ndebted to that gallant wing of the party for the prospect of electing several members to the next Congress Their devotion to principles alone has kept and will continue to keep them as an independent, political organization, from which the national democracy have received much aid and encouragement. Let our friends beware of being deceived; it is no question for the democratic party, or any portion of it, to determine whom they will select for United States senas tor from Illinois as between Douglas or Lincoln their mission is to stand by their principles, and, if they are in the minority, fall in their defence, rather than surrender on account of their weakness. A question of incalculable magnitude, and especially with southern men, arises as to the effect upon the democratic party of the overthrow of Mr. Buchan an's administration. It may be affected in some neasure by cutting down its friends in the northern States. There is not an anti-Lecompton democrat from the North who was in the last Congress that has any sympathy with the present administration. In some localities they are openly opposing the regular nominee of the demoratic party; in others they are insidiously attempling to stab the organization by claiming the vesture of the people's candidate ; and in others they are trying to throw upon them the responsibility of electing black-republicans instead of those who claim to be democrats, but who are more than acceptable to the New York Tribune, et id omne genus. The attempt is too shallow to deceive any orthodox democrat who has the interest of his party at stake. and we onine that the number that will be led off by any such false issue as Douglas or Liucoln will be asily counted. The true issue, not only in Illinois, but in every State in the Union, is the administration of Mr. Buchanan, as the representative of the democratic party, against all opposition, whether as open enemies or false friends.

HON. CALEB CUSHING.

[Froth the Lowell (Mass.) Advertiser] The name of Gen. Cushing has been mentioned by conform of the press in connection with a nomination of the press in connection with a nomination and election a seat in our national legislature would be a more in ortant and a much more sensible political act than any at have been performed in Massachusetts for more than ten years past. His pre-eminent ability, profound learning, experience as a statesman, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, would at once place him at the head of the House of Representatives. uld thus be enabled to exert in bringing and all New England into business and political harmony with the rest of the Union would be greater than any other living man. Without this harmony and mutualit of feeling, a feeling that will not admit an imaginar of feeling, a recting that will not wint at house difference of interests to interfere with our business and social relations, a feeling that shall unite together in one common bond the agricultural West, the cotton and sugar-growing South, and our commercial and manufac-turing New England, we shall find, ere long, as great to turing New England, we shall find, ere long, as great a falling off in our wealth and business interests as we have already experienced in our political consequence. In or-der to sustain our manufacturing and commercial inter-ests, we must learn to avoid warring upon the local in-terests and institutions of other sections of the Union, leaving those sections to manage their own local affairs in their own way, precisely in the same way they leave

s to manage ours.

By pursuing a contrary course, New England has lost all political power in the nation, and will never regain it until she shall send, not only honest men to Congress, but men of broad, comprehensive, national views on all questions of public policy—men who, like Mr. Cushing, can harmonize the views and interests of the different sections. Our present delegation, as we are all aware, is composed of fanatics and intermeddlers, who have neith er the ability, the inclination, nor the influence to do any-thing for the promotion of our individual interests. Pul-pit politics, instead of constitutional policy, have so long governed our councils that every branch of husiness in New England has been made to suffer, and it will con-tinue to suffer until our clergymen shall attend solely to the affairs of the church, leaving to statesmen the duty

of attending to the affairs of the nation.

Boston to-day hardly holds a provincial position to
New York, and is every day falling further and further

New York, and is every day failing further and further behind. Southern gentlemen refuse to hold even busi-ness relations with Yankee intermeddlers.

A reform in our business relations towards other sec-tions of the Union is much needed in New England. No step can be taken for the accomplishment of this re-form, so essential to the salvation of our business inter-ests, more important, or better calculated directly to ef-fect it than would be the election of the Men (Ash Cachfect it, than would be the election of the Hon. Caleb Cost ng to Congress. Could such men as Cushing, Choate ad other patriotic men, men in whom the whole coun try could repose confidence, be induced to accept the po-sition and be elected to Congress, New England would once more occupy a proud position not only in the coun-cils of the nation, but also in her commercial, manufac-

COLONEL J. F. CARTER.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.]

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.]

We were exceedingly gratified to learn that during a recent visit of Col. J. F. Carter to his former home in Williamsport, in this State, he was honored with a public reception by the Woodward Guards, of that flourishing town. The eccasion was embraced by crowds of the clizens of Williamsport to pay their respects to one who has been so long identified with the rising fame and prosperity of that town. Colonel Carter was formally introduced to his old friends and follow-citizens by Hajor Hepburn McClure, and responded in a feeling speech for the unexpected honor conferred upon him. The demonstration was a very enthusinatic one, and will no doubt prove highly gratifying to the Colonel's numerous friends in Washington and this State.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. LONDON NEWS OF YESTERDAY!

Second Despatch by the Atlantic Cable,

Losbox, (Friday morning.) August 27 .- The Empero apoleon will return to Paris to-morrow. The King of Prussia is sick, and unable

Her Majesty, the Queen, returns home on Monday

The terms of the treaty with China opens the trade of that vast empire to all nations. 'The Christian religion is to be allowed. Foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted, and full indemnity is to be made to England There is no mention of America in the terms

Sr. Perensuvaga, (Saturday,) August 21.-The an grent satisfaction to the Emperor and the whole court. ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt.) August 9.—The steamer Madra arrived at Sucz on the 7th, with Bombay dates to the

There is nothing important from India to add to the advices of vesterday

OFFICE ATLANTIC TRIBGRAPH COMPANY, Trinity Bay, August 27, afterno

The only additional news received from London is that he Gwalier insurgent army is broken up, and much progress made in the establishment of order all over the disturbed districts in British India.

Lord Derby has signified his willingness for the gov rnment to amend the charter of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, so as to place the United States and the British governments on a footing of absolute equality.

[Norg. We are authorised to say that no come cial news of any description has yet been transmithrough the cable, nor will any be until after the shall have been thrown open to the public.

The only news despatches yet received through the cable have been addressed to the agent of the Associated Press at New York. No special or private despatch con taining European news has passed over this line to any other address, and none will be passed until after the

Arrival of the Moses Taylor -- Later from Cali

New York, Aug. 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at this port to-day, bringing California mails to the 5th of August.

She brings nearly a million and a half of specie. She left Aspinwall on the 19th instant, and touche

Key West, where she left the United States brig Dol phin, who reported having captured a slaver under Amer ican colors and sent her into Charleston, South Carolina. The principal consignees are—
Phe American Exchange Bank....

The news is unimportant.

The steamer Oregon, from San Francisco, bound for Victoria, struck a reef during the night of the thirty-first of July, but subsequently got off ublinisted. During the confusion passengers jumped overboard. Six were drowned. Their names are unknown.

A skirmish had occurred at Grouse creek, Humbold county, between Indians and whites. One of the latter and ten of the former were killed. A party of sixty apostate Mormons had arrived with their families in

Carson valley.

But little is said about the Fraser river gold fields.

The steamer Pacific, which left San Franciscoria, took only a few passengers.

The health of San Francisco was never better

Business was improving.
Provisions active. Unguarantied money abundan ollections were casy.

There is a decided falling off in receipts of dust, equa

twenty-five per cent. during the fortnight Organ.—Intelligence from Oregon to the twenty fourth of July states that John Whitaker, governor elect has taken the oath of office. Nothing is said about the ndian war.

was a severe gale at Aspinwall on the 16th inst

GUATEMALA.—The cholera has disappeared from Guate-iala. Hon. Beverley C. Clarke, the New American min-ster, has been received on friendly terms by the Presi-There had been several shocks of an earthquake in

No news from Nicaragua.

Sourit America. - Valparaiso dates to the 16th of July The crops of Chile are promising. No improvement in the Valparaiso market, In Peru, the general impression was that Gen. Castillo would be re-elected president.

News from the Plains.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—Fort Laramic dates of the 7th astant say that Col. Monroe has assumed the command f the district of the Platte, and now has three co nies of the 4th artillery stationed at that post, and tw more companies of the same regiment and one compan of the 2d dragoons will be stationed there this winter Major Gatlin, with one company of the 7th infautry left Laramie for Utah on the 7th inst. Capt. Hancock and other officers, who went out with Gen. Harney, had

Affairs at Albany .-- The Democratic Primary

ALBANY, Aug. 26 .- The democratic primary meeting were held to-day, and two tickets run in every ward. The one known as the Cagger ticket swept the entire city, with the exception of the Tenth ward. There the hards were ahead, and a riot took place. Two ballot-boxes were smashed, and in consequence of this the in-spectors are divided, and certify to both tickets. There vas much confusion and excitement all day.

Arrest and Return of Fugitive Slaves.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Two fugitive slaves, belong ng to Robert U. Ingraham, who escaped from Kentucky March last, have been arrested, remanded to the mas ter, and taken to Covington, in that State. They

Naw York, Aug. 27 .- Cotton is firm-sales of 1.300 bales; yesterday firm—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is unsettled—sales of 10,000 barrels; State, \$3 90a \$4 15; settled—sales of 10,000 barrels; State, \$3 90 a \$4 15; Ohio, \$5 15 a \$6 10; southern, \$5 30 a \$5 75. Wheat is heavy—sales of 16,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 20 a \$1 26; white, \$1 30 a \$1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn is heavy—sales of 33,000 bushels—mixed, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a \$4 cents. Pork—mess, \$17 25 a \$17 35; prime advanced 5 cents—\$14 90 a \$15. Lard is steady. Whiskey is quiet at $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Sugar is quiet—Muscavado, $8\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Molassea at 33 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at $48\frac{1}{4}$ a 49 cents. Rosin is quiet at \$1 65 a \$1 70. Rice is dull at $3\frac{1}{4}$ a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

BALTIMORS, Aug. 27 .- Flour is firm and unchang Barrinors, Ang. 27.—Flour is firm and unchanged.
Howard street and Ohio, \$5 62½; City mills, \$5 50.
Wheat—common is heavy; prime lots are unchanged.
Corn is quiet—white, 77 a 80 cents; yellow, 84 a 85
cents. Whiskey is dull and nominal at 25½ a 26 cents.
Provisions are dull, and there is no quotable change. rovisions are dull, and there is no quotable

NEWS FROM NEBRASKA.

An extra session of the legislature of Nebraska h been called by Gov. Richardson to meet at Omaha on the 21st day of September next. The necessity for this ses-sion arises from the great confusion and uncertainty char-acterising the existing laws of the Territory, conflicting in such a manner that reasonable fears are entertaine that life and property are not fully guarantied, and giv-

ing rise to much unnecessary litigation.
Full returns have not yet been received of the election for members of the legislature which took place on the 2d inst. So far as the returns have come to hand, we judge that the democrate will have a majority of the legis-

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

The first weekly mail from the States reached Santa Fe on the 24th ultimo. The wholesale trade of that city during the present season for various points in the territory is estimated as high as \$200,000. There had been an abundance of rain, removing all necessity for friigation; the crops and all kinds of vegetation had sprung up and matured with great rapidity.

The Gazette expresses much satisfaction at the appointment of Gen. Pelham as surveyor general of New Mexico. Upon the announcement of his reappointment he was serenaded by his friends of Santa Fé. n the 24th ultimo. The wholesale trule of that city

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Thursday night) August 26, 1858. The event of the day was the receipt of the telegra

The event of the day was the receipt of the telegram from Valentia Bay, announcing the conclusion of peace between the allied powers and China, and the concession by the latter of all the demands of the former. The despatchwas dated Valentia Bay, Angust 25, and were it not for the primitive hours which the telegraphic operators are in the habit of keeping in New Joundland and Nova Scotia, this morning's papere would have contained the welcome intelligence and astonished their readers with "eleven days later news from Europe."

It is considered a happy august of the future influences of the Atlantic telegraph that the first public despatch that has been flashed by it, through the depths of the ocean, has been a message of peace, telling of strife and bloodshed ended, and giving hope that civill-ration, human progress, commerce, and industry have been signally promoted. At first when the news boys, crying "extra Herald and Express—news by the Atlantic cable—peace with China," announced the fact in Wall street, everybody seconed startled, and as if they then for the first time realized the great fact that the Old and New Worlds were brought into instantaneous communication, and that man's thoughts were really transmissible by lightning from one continent to the other. The croakers who have all along pronounced the "cable a humbug," and the dullards who could not see what advantage it would be to us to get news so rapidly from Europe, were effectually silenced and enlightened, and the most obstinate sceptic and the most obtuse intellect could not but appreciate the incalculable advantages of a work by which news of such vast commercial importance as that contained in the telegram was communicated with such marvellous rapidity. As soon as the first astonishment were off, some people began to find fault that the despatch was not fall enough, and that to ught to have contained the particulars and precise extent of the concessions made by the Brother of the Sun and Moon. There can be no doubt, however, that the concess made by the Brother of the Sun and Moon. There can be no doubt, however, that the concessions embrace at least all that the plenipotentiaries had a strict right to ask, and probably a good deal more. Besides the five ports in China made free to all nations by the treaty of Nankin, it is almost certain that several other ports have been opened to the commerce of the world; that the right has been conceded for foreign vessels to put into any port in China for repears or if in distress; that permission has been granted for representatives of the powers to reside at Pekin; that the old prohibitive Chinese tariff has been largely and liberally modified; that the prohibition to foreign trade with the interior has been removed; and that leave has been given to foreign consular agents to that leave has been given to foreign consular agents to reside at various places in Old Cathug. The foregoing is the substance of the demands which the allied powers made on their arrival in China, and nothing has occurred since to warrant the belief that they would be satisfied rith less comprehensive concessions.

Whether Great Britain was or was not perfectly

justified in the sharp measures which she adopted con cerning the Lorcha Arrow; and whether strict justic was on the side of Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Sey mour, or on that of Yeh, governor of the two Kwan are matters which it is now needless to discuss. But can hardly regret the occurrence of the dispute, since has resulted in such an important gain to commerce an has resulted in such an important gain to commerce and humanity, by opening to the world the vast resources of a colossal empire, and bringing 400,000,000 souls in contact with modern civilization and enlightenment. It is not possiple to form any idea of the extent of that gain, which belongs not to any one nation, but to the entire commercial world.

The treaties which are to be concluded this time will contact the contract of the contract o

not be kept in the pantaloons pocket of a Yeh, or a Lin, or a Tao-tai, but will receive the direct ratification of his Celestial Majesty. Hieng-fung himself. There is every reason to suppose that their stipulations will be strictly adhered to, and that the establishment of direct diplomatic intercourse will have the best effect in avoiding function many destapling and showing the Chinese ture misunderstanding, and showing the Chinese the folly of bad faith. By the way, the arrival of a Chinese ambassador—a Mandaria of the gold-button and peacockfeather order—will be an event in your city this winter, and will prove an interesting addition to the exps diplomatique. Gautier must tearn the mysteries of birds—nest soun and friessied rate, and your coolleges should be a considered to the constant of domatique. Gautier must learn the mysteries of Dirus-st soup and fricasseed rats, and your coffeirs should the mode of hair-plaiting most in vogue among the Pekin dandies. We are in hopes that the ambassa-lorial relative of the stars (we can hardly expect to see a scion of the imperial family of the sun and moon) will visit our city and enable our municipal authorities to 'give him the freedom of the city,' allow him to receive his friends in the governor's room in the City Hall, entertain him at the St. Nicholas, show him Blackwell's Island, and escort him to Wallack's Theatre and to Barnum's. It would be well, as soon as the cable celebration is over if a Chinose ambassador recording compalities were over, if a Chinese ambass:dor reception committee were appointed, whose duty it should be to apply themselves diligently to a study of Confucius and the acquirement of the necessary information so as to make no blunde

the necessary information so as to make no blunders when the Celestial arrives, such as offering han sandwiches and sherry to the Turkish Pacha.

In addition to the many things which are already announced to be said and done in celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, there is to be a Te Deum sung at Trinity Church, and a special service for the occasion. It is said that Mr. Ogilby, the assistant minister, has promised that "no effort shall be spared to make it the grandest church celebration ever given in the United States."

There has not been a duller day for some time in finan cial and commercial circles than to-day has been. The of speedy improvement.

Foreign exchange for Saturday's steamer opened qui etly at the following rates: Bankers' sterling, 102% a 102% On Paris, 5, 10% a 5, 11%; Hamburg, 36% a 36%; Amster

dam, 411 a 412, and Bremen, 79 a 791.

The stock market opened heavily, but before the close of the first board an improvement took place; and the following advance was realized, as compared with the closing prices yesterday morning: Virginia 6's, \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.; La Crosse land grants, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Chicago and St. Paul land grants, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Cheago and St. Paul land grants, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Pacific Mail, \(\frac{1}{2}\); New York Central, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Fie, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Michigan South pref. \(\frac{1}{2}\); Cleveland and Toledo, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Chicago and Rock Island. \(\frac{1}{2}\). Rock Island, ‡. The heads of the New York Central and Eric Railroad

Companies had a conference to-day, at which it is be-lieved their differences were amicably adjusted. At the second board the advance of the morning was

fully maintained, and in some instances a further improvement was realized. The closing rates were as follows: Missouri 6's, 84\(\frac{1}{4}\); Pacific Mail, 88\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eric, 18 a 17\(\frac{1}{4}\); Toledo, 34\(\frac{1}{4}\); New York Central, 79\(\frac{1}{4}\); Michigan Southern Common Stock, 24; Panama, 114; Rock Island, 72\(\frac{1}{4}\); La Crosse, 4; Cleve., Col., and Cin., 91\(\frac{1}{4}\); and Michigan Central, 573 and Michigan Central, 574.

The flour market was dull and unsettled, and prices declined 5 a 15 cents per bbl. Wheat was also inactive, and fell 1 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn was firmer. Pork

very dull with small sales. Sugars were in limited de was quiet and well held. Beef was quiet. Cotto eand at unchanged prices.
The cash transactions for the day at the sub-treasury

were as follows:

Total receipts..... Total payments... The receipts for duties at the custom-house were \$50,-

ADSUM.

LETTER FROM ABROAD. LAKE Cono, Lombardy, Italy, July 28, 1858.

Lars Coso, Lombardy, Italy, July 28, 1858.

Daar J²⁰⁵: I propose to write a few letters for the amusement of yourself and my acquaintances. You are at liberty to publish them. I will commence with some information in relation to Lake Como.

This lake extends from the feet of the Rhetian Alps north and south to Bellaggio; from whence it is divided in two branches, one of which takes a southwest direction towards Como, and the other a southeastern to Lecco, and the great of an invested to a measure side.

tion towards Come, and the other a southeastern to Lecco, producing a figure of an inverted χ of unequal sides. Its greatest length is from the shore of Chiavenna to Come, a distance of thirty-three geographical miles; its width is more than two miles; its depth six handred and thirty-seven feet. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in Europe. It is alluded to by Bulwer with much

and thirty-seven feet. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in Europe. It is alluded to by Bulwer with much effect in his "Lady of Lyons."

Perchance Lake Maggiore (its neighbor) may surpass it in fairy isles, in magnificent and varied aspects of nature, and for its commercial traffic; but Lake Como is unrivalled for the splendor and multiplicity of its villas and the beauty of its landscapes. Starting from the town of Como in a pretty little steamer, the beholder is at once pleased with the view. On either side of the lake is a chain of mountains of various allitudes, presenting all the shades of the freshest verdure intermingled with strips of yellow grain. Here are bold and gray masses of rock, down which dash white foamy cascades, and there spots of infertile brown earth, and crugged inere spots of infertile brown earth, and eragged inand distances. The sides and support the stances night their summits. Wheat, rye, corn, gravious instances night their summits. Wheat, rye, corn, gravious instances night their summits. When the grape and vegetables, truits, embracing among others the grape and vegetables, truits, embracing among others the grape and vegetables, truits, embracing among others. vegotaties, fronts, emorating among others the grape and olive, all of which are produced in considerable quanti-ties, as well as the chestnut and English filtert. The mulberry tree grows luxuriantly here; the leaves thereof are employed as food for the silk worm. The

production of spun silk is an important branch of indus

production of spun site is an important branch of industry in Lombardy.

A numerous population reside on the shores of the lake and sides of the mountains in villages (rejoicing in pretty names) constructed centuries ago, consisting of gray-stone houses, roofs of thin gray stone or red tiles, and sides, in some instances, painted white. The buildings are nestled together in clusters amidest green foliage. The streets are quite narrow, well paved; each is named, and the dwellings numbered. Several families reside in a single habitation. The inhabitants are poor, bamble, and laborious. Each of these places contains a church, the spire of which is seen jutting up in medest selemnity. Narrow, paved, simous roads lead to all the villages. Transportation of burdens on the reads is done on the back of men, women, horses and donkeys; wheeled vehicles are not used.

An almost continuous line of towns (Borgo in Italian) try in Lombardy

whicles are not used.

An almost continuous line of towns (Borgo in Italian) fringe each shore and side of the take, among which the most noted are Como. Bellaggio, Menaggio, and Belland. These towns are prettily built, and contain villus or country scats of great value, which are inhabited in summer by people of distinction: among whom may be found Euglish, Germans, Italians, etc. These towns are some what commercial. Some of them contain factories for silk and cotton spinning, furnaces for making iron, iron rolling mills, and other manufacturing interests. Contiguous to these towns are beautiful scats, pretty dwellings, and quiet churches.

Læcking upon the mountain sides are seen here and there dwellings like spots of snow, and pretty little chapels perched on a prominence so high up tis a wonder how they came there.

chapts perched on a prominence so high up the a wonder how they came there.

LETRING MAGI.

The heavens are of the most delicate blue, a few fleecy clouds are visible. The air is soft and exhiliarating. The strains of far-off music ste al gently o'er the senses. The birds are joyous with song that the day is so beautiful after a violent rain storm.

Though I do not command the descriptive pen of a Scott or Lamartine, I will try to convey an idea of the romantic view from the three Magi, or magiciaus thus named in consequence of the agreeable impression produced when observing them.

From an elevated and favorable position the attention is arrested by the first and second Magi, (plural of Mago.) the first of which is that portion of the lake bearing southeast, and the second the part extending to Como. Down by the water-side, on the eastern shore of the lake, is seen a part of the town of Varenna with its rel-tiled roofs and excellent hotel. Situated some four hundred feet immediately above Varenna, on a rocky foundation, is a feudal castle of great antiquity and in excellent preservation. There a portion of the mountains assumes a more level form. Nigh the castle is a village; the gray-stone roofs and a portion of the gray and white sides of the dwellings are visible through the interstices of lofty trees overshading them.

In front, directly south, is noticed on the opposite shore a triangular point of land projecting into the lake, from which its southeast and southwest branches depart. On the southwest section the view embraces Belaggio, the celebrated villas of Serbolloni, Melzi, and the palace Frizzoni; the towns of Girante, Cadenabia, Tremozi, and the villa Sommariva, the latter situated on a promontory; behind it is another more elevated, extending far out in the water, and resembling a fairy isle, as seen from afar. I might add that the last-named villa is called the queen of all villas around the lake. It has seen from afar. I might add that the last-named villa is called the queen of all villas ar

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The proceedings of the recent American State council The proceedings of the recent American State council f New York justify the conclusion that while the Americans and republicans of that State will not merge their wo organizations into one, and thus become one party or the campaign of 1860, it is the design and policy of two organizations into one, and thus become one party for the campaign of 1860, it is the design and policy of the active men in both to patch up a coalition this fall, which shall afford them a hope of carrying the State. The proceedings of the American council point to such a policy, while the tone of the speeches is distinctly adverse to any surrender, by the friends of Mr. Crittenden, of any portion of their strength for the benefit of Mr. Seward in the next presidential campaign. The time and place fixed for the American State convention are the same of the computation of the computation of the computation of the same fixed for the American State convention are the ame as for the republican convention, evincing not only willingness, but an suxiety for a "truck and dicker" with that organization.

Copying from the Pennsylvanian, we fell into an error Copying from the Pennsylvanian, we fell into an error with regard to the nomination for Congress in the 16th district of that State. No nomination has yet been made. Perry county has recommended Charles J. T. McIntire, esq., as its first choice. York county is in favor of Henry L. Fisher, esq., and Cumberland has expressed a preference for Dr. Ahl, the present member. The convention will meet to make a nomination on the first of September, at Bridgeport, Cumberland county.

Hon. George E. Pugh is busily engaged in canvassly

The Easton (Pa.) Sentinel states that it does not re ten county "more harmonious and more thoroughly united than at the present time. From every portion of the county we hear but one sentiment, and that is, there is nothing wrong in our neighborhood.' Indeed the same may be said of the whole senatorial and congressional district. So plainly is this fact made known that we doubt very much whother the opposition will be able to find a man verdant enough to accept a nomination for Congress at their hands in this district, for it can scavely be expected that any same man will be willing to spend his money on the empty honor of a nomination, with defeat staring him in the face at every step he takes."

The Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle says the nomination of Va-Voorhes as the republican candidate for Congress in the Fairfield district, Ohio, renders the election of Martin democrat, certain. The Americans in that district desi-ed the nomination of Mr. Borland, a man of national views, but instead the convention nominated a bitter "ne more slave States" man. They are indignant, and will vote to a man against him. Many of the most influen-tial republicans have also openly declared themselves op-posed to the election of Van Voorhes. Col. Alfred W. Johnson, the democratic nominee &

Col. Alfred W. Johnson, the democratic nominee for Congress in the third congressional district of Maine, was unanimously nominated on the first ballot. A Maine paper says of him that he is "a sound national man in his politics, an especial hater of all sectionalism, and abominates know-nothinism, Maine-lawism, and black-republicanism as an honest, right-minded man should do. Black-republicans don't like him. Catch-penny politics and time-serving politicians receive no favor from him. He knows and understands the interests of this district, and is qualified by education and experience to maintain He knows and understands the interests of one and and is qualified by education and experience to maintain them with efficiency at Washington."

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania.

In the seventh congressional district of Illinois ther are three candidates in the field. P. B. Shepherd is the democratic candidate, R. J. Oglesby the republican, and James C. Robinson the Douglas candidate.

The contest in Texas between Buckley and Bell for judge of the supreme court is an extremely close one. Seventy counties have been heard from, giving Bell a majority of 774. The Honston Telegraph expresses the opinion that Buckley is elected by a small majority. George R. Berrell, esq., has received the democrationination for sheriff of Philadelphia county.

Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, New York, announces himself as a candidate for Congress from the twenty-third district of that State. He appeals for support to the friends of a judicious protective tariff, but proposes to address his fellow-citizens upon his travels in Egypt and the Holy Land before entering actively upon the canvass. This is a new platform, which it is supposed the gentleman constructed while he tarried at "Jericho."

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